Washington State
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Washington Labor Market

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HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal Jobs Up-- But Less Than Expected

Seasonal factors dominated the job market as usual in June. Total employment rose 28,000 from May with work in agriculture, construction and tourist-related business moving into high gear with the beginning of summer. Farm employment expanded with workers being hired to harvest cherries, strawberries and to thin apples and pears. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 19,400 over the month.

Layoffs in a number of industries limited the seasonal expansion in manufacturing to 600 between May and June. Job gains were noted in lumber, aerospace, food products, chemicals and fabricated metals, but losses were reported in aluminum, other transportation equipment (shipbuilding), apparel and pulp-paper products.

	June 1985* (Prel.)	May 1985* (Rev.)	June 1984
Civilian Labor Force	2,139,900	2,110,800	2,096,600
Total Employment	1,963,900	1,935,900	1,909,300
Total Unemployment	176,000	174,900	187,300
State Unemployment Rate	8.2	8.3	8.9
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.0	7.4

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Sizable seasonal increases occurred in most nonmanufacturing industries over the month with the exception of education where employment fell because of the end of the regular school year. Ideal weather for outdoor work boosted jobs in construction. Retail trade and services employment were sharply higher because of increased tourist business. Seasonal hiring by firms packing and shipping fresh fruit (cherries) and vegetables resulted in a sizable gain in wholesale trade payrolls. Government civilian payrolls rose in June: the loss in education was more than offset by the employment of youth in special summer programs and the hiring of summer park, playground and forestry workers.

While 28,000 new jobs appear to be a substantial increase, the gain was actually below normal for the May-June period. On a seasonally adjusted basis, total employment in the state fell 10,000 to return to near its April level. Aside from a below normal expansion in manufacturing, farm employment was also up less than usual. Cool June weather delayed the start of the strawberry harvest in most areas until after the mid-week in June. (Monthly estimates are made for the week including the 12th of the month.) In addition, the size of the cherry crop was well below normal this year.

Frost Reduces Harvest Yields

Freezing weather this spring reduced the expected yield in the state's sweet cherry harvest 51 percent from last year according to the Washington Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The forecast for the apple crop shows a 15 percent drop in production. Most of the drop is expected in the Yakima Valley, which was especially hard hit by frost in April. Cold weather this spring also adversely affected the pear and peach crops. A drop in production from 1984 levels of 14 percent is forecast for Bartlett pears, 8 percent for other pears, and 21 percent for peaches.

Dry Weather Dims Outlook For Wheat

Cold spring weather is expected to reduce fruit production, but this summer's hot, dry weather could cause a 30 percent decline in the size of the state's wheat crop. Next year's output could also be reduced if the drought continues. Wheat is Washington State's largest crop in terms of value. While wheat does not require thousands of seasonal harvest workers as do some other crops in the state, the dollars the wheat crop generates has a great impact on the state's economy through the creation of indirect jobs. In 1983 the value of the wheat crop was $635 million, which represented 19.4 percent of the total value of the state's farm products for the year. By contrast the 1983 apple crop was valued at $311.6 million, which represented 9.5 percent of the state's farm output. (1984 data are not yet available.)

No Picnic For Farmers

The dry, sunny weather may have been a boon for picnics and the tourist industry but not for farmers. Rainfall throughout the state has been about one-half of normal this year which has resulted in shrunken wheat kernels and lower yields. The yield in 1984 was 62 bushels per acre. This year the figure may drop to 45. With the wheat harvest now underway it's too late for rain to help this year's crop. Yields may be even lower next year unless precipitation returns to normal. Many wheat farmers in Eastern Washington areas let fields lie fallow every other year to get two year's moisture into one season. Even that may not be enough nex' year.

In addition to lower production, wheat farmers are also being hurt by low prices resulting from less export business. In the Northwest the price per bushel is the lowest since 1976. Export demand has declined because of the strong dollar and increased production in other countries. Unfortunately, around 90 percent of Washington State wheat is normally exported.

Unemployment Rate Shows Little Change

The jobless rate in Washington State edged down to 8.2 percent of the labor force in June from 8.3 percent in May (not seasonally adjusted). The decline resulted from a large seasonal increase in the labor force. Numerically, unemployment rose 1,100 over the month, but the labor force jumped 29,000 as thousands of youth entered the labor market at the end of the regular school year. The improvement in the unemployment situation was slightly below expectations. The seasonally adjusted rate moved up from 8.5 to 8.6 percent. Except for May, however, the adjusted rate was at its lowest level since January 1981.

Jobless Rates Down in Agricultural and Lumber Areas, Up in Seattle and Vancouver

Unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) between May and June generally declined in areas dependent on agriculture and the lumber industry. Employment opportunities in both of these sectors improved seasonally. Jobless rates in several metropolitan areas rose slightly. Young people in these areas often find it difficult to land jobs. In the Seattle Metropolitan Area the rate rose from 6.8 to 7.0 percent between May and June. The June rate in Seattle, though, remained well below the state rate (8.2 percent), and significantly below the national unadjusted rate (7.5 percent). The jobless rate in the Yakima area, while remaining high, fell from 12.6 percent in May to 11.2 percent in June thanks to expanding opportunities in agriculture and related industries. New openings in lumber lowered the unemployment rate in Grays Harbor County from 11.2 to 10.5 percent over the month. One of the largest changes in the June unemployment rates occurred in the Vancouver Metropolitan Area where the rate jumped from 8.9 to 9.8 percent between May and June. Layoffs in the area's apparel and metals industries were largely responsible.

Substantial Job Growth Over the Year. State Outpaces Nation

Despite June's relatively weak seasonal growth, the year-to-year comparison continues to show substantial improvement with total employment up 54,600, or 2.9 percent; and the jobless rate down seven-tenths of a point, from 8.9 to 8.2 percent. By contrast, total employment in the United States was up only 0.9 percent over the year in June, while the jobless rate was up one tenth of a percentage point, from 7.4 to 7.5 percent. (Data not seasonally adjusted.)

The major factor accounting for the stronger performance in Washington State than in the nation was growth in aerospace jobs. Aerospace employment rose 9,700 in the state between June 1984 and June 1985 to account for 18 percent of the state's new jobs. Considering the secondary effects of the expansion in aerospace, the industry probably accounted for one-third of the year-to-year job growth in the state. With employment gains in aerospace now tapering off, however, the state will

begin to parallel national labor market trends more closely. Ultimately, of course, even aerospace will reflect national economic conditions, as we have witnessed before.

Manufacturing Industries

Employment in manufacturing was up 600 from May with gains in lumber, aerospace, food products, chemicals and fabricated metals offsetting losses due to layoffs in aluminum, other transportation equipment (shipbuilding), apparel and pulp and paper products. Lumber and wood products added 800 workers to post the largest gain in manufacturing in June. Employment in that industry, however, remained well below its year-ago level.

Dollar Strong
Manufacturing Weak

Over the year, manufacturing employment in Washington State was up 2,200, or less than one percent. Nationally, however, manufacturing employment experienced an absolute decline between June 1984 and June 1985. In Washington State manufacturing employment would have dropped also except for a strong (9,700) gain in aerospace employment. The major factor behind the weakness in the manufacturing sector continues to be the strong dollar, which makes foreign goods less expensive to purchase than goods manufactured in this country. Unfortunately, no quick turnaround in this situation is likely. Although the dollar has declined significantly from its February peak, its value is still higher than it was at the beginning of the year. In addition, while the dollar has dropped sharply against the pound (down 32 percent) and German mark (down 17 percent), it has declined only 10 percent against the yen. Japan, of course, is the major source of our merchandise trade deficit.

The deficit with Japan has been running at a $46.4 billion annual rate so far this year. By contrast, the deficit with Germany is now at a $10.7 billion rate and the deficit with Britain only $1.1 billion. Until the dollar declines in terms of the yen, American manufacturers will continue to have difficulty competing with Japanese goods.

Aerospace Growth
Slows, but
Outlook Bright

Growth in aerospace payrolls has been limited to 300 per month in the second quarter of this year. While still a very positive factor in our economy, employment gains have declined sharply from the second half of 1984 when job increases in the industry averaged 1,000 per month.

In mid-July, The Boeing Company announced the layoff of 60 sales and marketing employees in an effort to increase its competitiveness with Airbus Industrie, Boeing's European competitor. Some of the affected workers will

move to other jobs with Boeing. Airbus is reportedly trying to increase its market share of jetliners from 15 percent to 30 percent at Boeing's expense. Nonetheless, Boeing's orders are holding up well. During the second quarter, 10 airlines announced orders for 54 Boeing jets worth approximately $1.6 billion. In the comparable period of 1984, Boeing received orders for 55 planes worth about $1.5 billion.

Although competition for new airplane orders is great, the outlook for expanding sales is bright. Airline traffic through the first six months of this year was up 8 to 9 percent worldwide and 12 percent in the United States. Most excess capacity in the airline industry has now been absorbed, which should lead to increased aircraft orders.

Recently announced contracts for Boeing aircraft include orders from KLM, the Dutch national airline, and Japan Air Lines. KLM ordered 10 Boeing 737 passenger planes to replace aging Douglas DC-9 planes. The 737's, which burn 24 percent less fuel than the DC-9's, will begin replacing the Douglas aircraft next year. Japan Air Lines ordered its fourth 747-300 jumbo jetliner and signed a letter of intent to buy four additional planes. The airline already had three 747-300's on order.

Boeing may also receive a $1.5 billion government contract for 15 jets which are designed to provide communications between the President and Trident missle submarines. If Congress approves a House-Senate compromise, work on the contract could start this fall.

Shipbuilding Payrolls Down Again

"Other transportation equipment" employment (mainly shipbuilding) fell 400 in June with substantial layoffs reported by three shipyards. Employment in the industry was down 2,100 over the year.

In July, Todd Shipbuilding in Seattle was awarded two Navy contracts, but problems continued at Tacoma Boatbuilding with 600 workers laid off because of financial problems. Todd received a $15 million contract for the regular overhaul of a Navy destroyer which will arrive in September. The job will require an average of 300 workers over an eight month period.

A Few New Contracts

In late July Todd announced that it won a $6 million Navy maintenance contract which will create 400 new jobs for four months. Four similar contracts are likely in the next five years according to the company. Todd will also begin modernizing work on eight Coast Guard cutters in October. That contract is worth $236 million and work on it will continue into the 1990's.

The new contracts were welcome news at Todd. According to a company spokesman, employment at Todd (650) is now the lowest in 15 years. Since its recent peak employment 30 months ago, the job total at the shipyard has dropped 4,150 because of the shift of Navy work to Maine and Gulf Coast shipyards which have lower wage rates.

Tacoma Boat temporarily laid off 600 workers on its submarine tracker program in July because of a cash-flow crisis. The company is seeking $13.2 million in additional advance payments from the Navy so that it can continue building the ships. The original contract was for $146.9 million but was adjusted to $213 million to account for inflation. Tacoma Boat has delivered five of the ships, is nearing completion of two more and has yet to complete five others.

Aluminum Jobs Down 200

Aluminum employment dropped 200 in June and was down 500 over the year. Although demand for aluminum remains high, foreign competition has reduced prices below the cost of production at some Pacific Northwest mills. The price for aluminum was 48.3 cents per pound in July 1985, down from 56 cents a pound in July 1984. The cost of producing aluminum at some Pacific Northwest mills is 60 cents per pound.

Lumber Payrolls Up Seasonally

Seasonal growth in lumber and wood products boosted employment 800 in June, but payrolls were down 4,200 over the year. Competition from Canada remains the industry's most depressing factor. The relatively low wages of lumber workers in southern states are also limiting the demand for lumber from Washington and Oregon. Canadian producers can sell lumber for less than mills in Pacific Northwest states because the Canadian dollar has declined sharply in terms of the U.S. dollar in recent years. Log exports from the Northwest have also declined.

The Weyerhaeuser Company recently announced that it had indefinitely postponed plans to build a major log exporting facility at DuPont. According to one analyst, existing export facilities in the state are now expected to be adequate to handle all log and wood product exports through the year 2000. When Weyerhaeuser bought the DuPont property in 1976, wood product exports from the state totalled 11.6 million metric tons. They rose to 14.4 million metric tons in 1979, but by 1983 were down to 12.2 million metric tons. (1984 data are not yet available.)

Wage Cuts Accepted

In an effort to save or regain their jobs, some Weyerhaeuser workers accepted wage cuts in July. Weyerhaeuser loggers at Pe Ell and Raymond voted to accept a 20 percent cut in wages with no loss in benefits. A bonus system tied to

productivity, however, will make it possible for them to regain the pay cut and more. Weyerhaeuser mill workers in Raymond approved a wage and benefit reduction package totaling $3.88 an hour. The agreements affect 127 workers at the Raymond mill, which has been closed since last October, and 338 workers at the Raymond and Pe Ell logging operations.

Pulp Workers Accept 10 Percent Wage Cut

At Port Angeles 370 ITT-Rayonier pulp mill workers accepted a new two-year contract in July that includes a 10 percent pay cut. The mill was closed for over five weeks prior to the vote on the new contract. Company officials estimated the mill would lose $10 million this year. If the mill's financial performance improves, workers can recover the wage reduction.

High Tech Also Trims Payrolls

John Fluke Manufacturing Company of Everett, which manufactures electronic test equipment, laid off 223 workers in July. The layoff resulted from less demand from the computer and simiconductor industries, which are also experiencing a slowdown after exceptionally high growth last year. Fluke doesn't expect its orders to improve until mid-1986 when new products will be introduced. Hewlett-Packard, another instrument manufacturer, announced employees at Washington State plants located in Spokane, Lake Stevens, and Camas would have six days of unpaid vacation between August and November as part of a program to reduce company expenses.

Imports Help Some

Employment in apparel manufacturing dropped 500 in June, or nearly 8 percent. However, executives of two Seattle companies which import apparel testified before Congress that if bills restricting clothing imports from Asia are approved, it would severely damage Seattle's fast growing apparel industry which is based on imported clothing. The executives represented the Northwest Fair Trade Alliance, an association of 35 clothing companies, port districts, railroads, trucking companies, shipping lines, custom brokerages, and freight forwarders. Apparel was the number one import at the Port of Seattle last year and accounted for more than 13 percent of all imported cargo. The port estimates clothing imports are responsible for 1,300 jobs in Seattle and King County.

Nonmanufacturing Industries

Tourist Business In High Gear

Retail trade and services employment, up 5,300 and 2,600 respectively, continued its expansion in June as the tourist season moved into high gear with the beginning of summer. Major gains on the retail level occurred at restaurants and other eating and drinking places and at gasoline service stations. In addition, annual June sales at apparel stores provided temporary jobs to approximately 1,000 individuals. Growth in the

service industries was centered in hotels-motels-resorts and in amusements, especially amusement parks and carnivals. Employment in private education, however, declined with the completion of the regular school year.

Commercial Building Up Homebuilding Lags

Construction also picked up steam in June with ideal weather for outdoor work. Employment in the building trades rose 3,900 over the month and was 2,900 higher than in June 1984. According to building permit data collected by F.W. Dodge, substantial growth over the year occurred in the construction of commercial buildings with the number of permits for the past six months of this year totaling 667 versus 600 for the similar period in 1984; the dollar value was up 24 percent. Street, highway, and bridge work has also been brisk this year. The cumulative value of these projects for the first six months of 1985 was up 55 percent over the year. This, of course, will come as no surprise to drivers in the state! Homebuilding continues to lag despite lower mortgage rates. The number of permits issued for single family houses in the first half of 1985 was down 11 percent from the comparable period in 1984. Permits for apartment buildings, however, were up 21 percent.

Orient Express

In an effort to obtain more containerized cargo, Burlington Northern Railroad will begin operating six additional double-stack container trains a week between Tacoma and Chicago. Burlington Northern already runs four trains per week between Tacoma, Chicago, and the East Coast for containers, while Union Pacific runs one double-stack container train to the Midwest each week. Burlington Northern hopes the new service will lure more business away from California ports where it does not operate. According to the Port of Tacoma, Tacoma is one day's steaming time closer to the Orient than California Ports and Tacoma port and rail facilities are less congested and better served by the double-stack trains. The trains are especially designed to transport ocean shipping containers on articulated cars more than 250 feet long that carry 10 containers each stacked two high. The Port of Tacoma is expected to rank sixth in the nation this year in the volume of containers handled.

School Year Ends

Employment in public education fell 4,000 in June with the end of the regular school year, but these losses were more than offset by the employment of youth in special summer programs (Youth Conservation Corps, Work Experience Program, etc.) and the hiring of summer park, playground and forestry workers. As a result, total employment is government rose 2,700 between May and June.

The National Context

Conflicting Signals

National economic indicators continued to send out mixed signals, a reflection of the sluggish growth in the first half of the year. As one economist said, however, "I think we'd prefer a boring economy that's moving ahead to one that's providing thrills but moving down."

Leading Indicators Up

A modest rebound in the economy may occur in the second half of the year. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose 1 percent in June to post its largest increase since January. In addition, factory orders rose 1.9 percent in June following a 2.1 percent gain in May. Much of the increase in both months, however, was in defense equipment.

GNP Growth Weak

The Gross National Product (GNP) for the second quarter of 1985 grew at a weak annual rate of 1.7 percent and the growth rate for the first six months was a mere 1 percent. In 1984 the GNP rose 6.8 percent. One factor in the low rise in the GNP in the latest quarter was a sharply lower rate of inventory investment which cut orders, jobs, and output. If the downward inventory adjustment is now over as some economists suspect, it will lead to an expansion in production in the months ahead since demand remains strong. Sales of goods and services rose 5.1 percent in the second quarter. Even adjusted for imports, sales were up 4.2 percent.

Economists See No Recession

A consensus forecast of 50 economists predicts GNP growth in 1986 will average 2.9 percent, little changed from the 2.8 percent growth rate forecast for 1985. Few of the economists were predicting a recession soon.

Personal Income Advances

Personal income in the United States rose 0.5 percent in June, following a decline of 0.5 percent in May and a gain of 1 percent in April. The April and May changes were affected by unusual developments. Specifically, large subsidy payments to farmers and retroactive wage payments to postal workers in April. Without these payments personal income would have increased 0.2 percent in April and 0.4 percent in May.

Housing Indicators Stable

National housing starts in June were estimated at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.7 million units, up from 1.67 million units in May. The number of building permits issued, however, slipped from 1.78 million units in May to 1.71 million units in June. Building permits are an indication of future construction activity.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985
U.S. City Average	322.3	321.3	310.7	+3.7	+3.7
Seattle-Everett	N/A	321.0	N/A	N/A	+2.6

AREA WAGE SURVEY REPORT AVAILABLE FOR KITSAP COUNTY

The Wage Analysis Unit of the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch recently completed an Occupational wage survey for Kitsap County. The survey report, based upon data from 159 establishments, presents wage ranges and averages for clerical, managerial, professional, technical, and general occupations. The report, titled "AREA WAGE SURVEY, KITSAP COUNTY, MAY 1985" is available on request from Labor Market and Economic Analysis, P.O. Box 46502, Seattle, Washington 98146. Phone (206) 764-6453.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Jun. 1985 (Prel.)	May. 1985 (Rev.)	Jun. 1984 (Rev 4/)	May. 1984 (Rev 4/)	Numerical Change: May. 85 to Jun. 85	Numerical Change: Jun. 84 to Jun. 85
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.	1,702.7	1,683.3	1,658.4	1,638.7	+19.4	+44.3
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	289.5	288.9	287.3	284.8	+0.6	+2.2
Durable Goods.....	201.4	200.5	198.8	198.1	+0.9	+2.6
Lumber & Wood Products....	38.2	37.4	42.4	42.1 3/	+0.8	-4.2
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	0.0	-0.1
Stone Clay & Glass Prod...	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.3	0.0	-0.2
Primary Metal Industries..	12.0	12.1	13.1	13.4	-0.1	-1.1
Aluminum Prod.& Proc.....	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	-0.2	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Prod.....	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.6	+0.2	+0.3
Machinery.....	27.8	27.8	27.9	28.2	0.0	-0.1
Machinery exc. Elect.....	15.7	15.7	16.5	16.8	0.0	-0.8
Electrical & Electronic..	12.1	12.1	11.4	11.4	0.0	+0.7
Transportation Equipment..	88.6	88.7	81.0	80.6	-0.1	+7.6
Aerospace.....	75.2	74.9	65.5	64.6	+0.3	+9.7
Other Transp. Equip.....	13.4	13.8	15.5	16.0	-0.4	-2.1
Instruments & Rel. Prod...	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.0	+0.1	+0.4
Misc. Manufacturing Ind...	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods.....	88.1	88.4	88.5	86.7	-0.3	-0.4
Food & Kindred Products...	30.6	30.3	31.1	30.2	+0.3	-0.5
Canned & Preserved Foods.	11.4	11.3	11.5	10.9	+0.1	-0.1
Apparel & Other Text.Prod.	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.3	-0.5	-0.7
Paper & Allied Products...	15.8 3/	16.0	16.3	16.0	-0.2	-0.5
Printing & Publishing.....	17.2	17.2	16.7	16.5	0.0	+0.5
Chemicals & Allied Prod...	11.3	11.1	10.7	10.6	+0.2	+0.6
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.	7.4	7.5	7.2 3/	7.1 3/	-0.1	+0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	+0.1	+0.1
CONSTRUCTION.....	83.1	79.2	80.2	75.7	+3.9	+2.9
TRANS.& PUBLIC UTILITIES....	91.6 3/	90.9 3/	91.3	89.8	+0.7	+0.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE....	422.2	414.3	407.9	400.4	+7.9	+14.3
Wholesale Trade.....	106.4	103.8	103.1	101.4	+2.6	+3.3
Retail Trade.....	315.8	310.5	304.8	299.0	+5.3	+11.0
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	97.3	96.4	95.6	94.6	+0.9	+1.7
SERVICES.....	368.3	365.7	353.6	350.2	+2.6	+14.7
GOVERNMENT.....	347.9	345.2	339.8	340.6	+2.7	+8.1
Federal.....	70.8	69.7	69.5	68.5	+1.1	+1.3
State & Local.....	277.1	275.5	270.3	272.1	+1.6	+6.8
Education.....	145.9	149.9	144.5	149.4	-4.0	+1.4
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	+0.6	+1.1

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

4/ Revised in May 1985 due to corrections involving Education. The 1983 and 1984 annual tables have been revised and are available.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

Date: July 26, 1985
Benchmark: 1984

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	June 1985 Preliminary 1/				May 1985 Revised 1/				June 1984 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,139,900	1,963,900	176,000	8.2	2,110,800	1,935,900	174,900	8.3	2,096,600	1,909,300	187,300	8.9
Bellingham MSA	52,900	48,100	4,800	9.1	52,100	47,100	5,000	9.6	51,100	46,000	5,100	10.0
Bremerton MSA	66,200	61,900	4,300	6.5	65,600	61,500	4,100	6.3	65,300	60,800	4,500	6.9
Olympia MSA	63,400	58,100	5,300	8.4	62,700	57,500	5,200	8.3	61,400	55,600	5,800	9.4
Seattle PMSA	954,600	888,100	66,500	7.0	942,700	878,600	64,100	6.8	924,200	854,600	69,600	7.5
Spokane MSA	163,100	150,500	12,600	7.7	162,400	149,900	12,500	7.7	161,300	148,900	12,400	7.7
Tacoma PMSA	197,200	179,600	17,600	8.9	196,200	178,800	17,400	8.9	193,900	175,000	18,900	9.7
Tri-Cities MSA 2/	75,300	68,500	6,800	9.0	74,300	67,500	6,800	9.2	76,800	67,700	9,100	11.8
Vancouver PMSA	95,800	86,400	9,400	9.8	94,900	86,500	8,400	8.9	94,000	84,900	9,100	9.7
Yakima MSA	89,400	79,400	10,000	11.2	87,800	76,700	11,100	12.6	88,000	76,300	11,700	13.3
Adams	8,270	7,610	660	8.0	7,900	7,190	710	9.0	8,230	7,330	900	10.9
Asotin	8,530	7,880	650	7.6	8,420	7,690	730	8.7	8,360	7,680	680	8.1
Clallam	19,560	17,290	2,270	11.6	19,020	17,020	2,000	10.5	20,070	17,840	2,230	11.1
Columbia	2,930	2,750	180	6.1	2,900	2,720	180	6.2	2,790	2,590	200	7.2
Cowlitz	33,600	29,360	4,240	12.6	33,380	29,100	4,280	12.8	33,630	29,840	3,790	11.3
Ferry	2,770	2,430	340	12.3	2,710	2,330	380	14.0	2,700	2,320	380	14.1
Garfield	1,400	1,310	90	6.4	1,320	1,230	90	6.8	1,410	1,310	100	7.1
Grant	26,790	23,500	3,290	12.3	25,250	22,090	3,160	12.5	25,970	23,020	2,950	11.4
Grays Harbor	29,420	26,340	3,080	10.5	28,820	25,600	3,220	11.2	29,950	26,180	3,770	12.6
Island	17,260	15,900	1,360	7.9	16,750	15,470	1,280	7.6	16,010	14,680	1,330	8.3
Jefferson	6,900	6,330	570	8.3	6,670	6,100	570	8.5	6,950	6,360	590	8.5
Kittitas	11,730	10,720	1,010	8.6	11,260	10,030	1,230	10.9	11,950	10,570	1,380	11.5
Klickitat	7,320	6,310	1,010	13.8	7,160	6,050	1,110	15.5	7,570	6,550	1,020	13.5
Lewis	24,460	21,590	2,870	11.7	24,180	21,250	2,930	12.1	25,350	22,220	3,130	12.3
Lincoln	5,330	5,090	240	4.5	5,030	4,760	270	5.4	5,260	5,010	250	4.8
Mason	11,910	10,990	920	7.7	11,660	10,740	920	7.9	11,240	10,120	1,120	10.0
Okanogan	14,690	12,500	2,190	14.9	14,260	12,080	2,180	15.3	15,700	13,460	2,240	14.3
Pacific	6,760	5,850	910	13.5	6,670	5,680	990	14.8	7,050	6,020	1,030	14.6
Pend Oreille	4,310	3,630	680	15.8	4,250	3,520	730	17.2	4,630	4,090	540	11.7
San Juan	4,490	4,260	230	5.1	4,070	3,800	270	6.6	4,390	4,150	240	5.5
Skagit	34,410	30,750	3,660	10.6	33,330	29,310	4,020	12.1	33,240	28,790	4,450	13.4
Skamania	2,930	2,470	460	15.7	2,840	2,370	470	16.5	2,680	2,290	390	14.6
Stevens	12,530	10,960	1,570	12.5	12,040	10,380	1,660	13.8	12,720	11,210	1,510	11.9
Wahkiakum	1,260	1,150	110	8.7	1,210	1,080	130	10.7	1,270	1,130	140	11.0
Walla Walla	27,140	25,600	1,540	5.7	26,510	24,920	1,590	6.0	26,890	25,010	1,880	7.0
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	39,420	35,330	4,090	10.4	37,340	32,730	4,610	12.3	37,800	33,370	4,430	11.7
Whitman	15,990	15,500	490	3.1	17,070	16,520	550	3.2	17,060	16,480	580	3.4

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

2/ The Tri-Cities MSA encompasses Benton and Franklin Counties.

3/ The Wenatchee Labor Area encompasses Chelan and Douglas counties.

NOTE: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

July 26, 1985
Benchmark 1984

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	June 1985 Preliminary 1/				May 1985 Revised 1/			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,142,600	1,968,800	173,800	8.1	2,126,600	1,950,900	175,700	8.3
Bellingham MSA	53,000	48,200	4,800	9.1	52,500	47,500	5,000	9.5
Bremerton MSA	66,200	62,000	4,200	6.3	66,100	62,000	4,100	6.2
Olympia MSA	63,400	58,200	5,200	8.2	63,200	57,900	5,300	8.4
Seattle PMSA	956,000	890,300	65,700	6.9	949,800	885,400	64,400	6.8
King County	751,600	700,300	51,300	6.8	746,000	696,500	49,500	6.6
Snohomish County	204,300	189,900	14,400	7.0	203,900	188,900	15,000	7.4
Spokane MSA	163,400	150,900	12,500	7.6	163,700	151,100	12,600	7.7
Tacoma PMSA	197,400	180,000	17,400	8.8	197,700	180,200	17,500	8.9
Tri-Cities MSA 2/	75,500	68,700	6,800	9.0	74,800	68,000	6,800	9.1
Vancouver PMSA	95,900	86,600	9,300	9.7	95,600	87,200	8,400	8.8
Yakima MSA	89,500	79,600	9,900	11.1	88,400	77,300	11,100	12.6
Adams	8,280	7,630	650	7.9	7,960	7,250	710	8.9
Asotin	8,550	7,900	650	7.6	8,480	7,750	730	8.6
Clallam	19,580	17,340	2,240	11.4	19,160	17,150	2,010	10.5
Columbia	2,930	2,750	180	6.1	2,920	2,740	180	6.2
Cowlitz	33,620	29,430	4,190	12.5	33,620	29,320	4,300	12.8
Ferry	2,780	2,440	340	12.2	2,740	2,350	390	14.2
Garfield	1,410	1,320	90	6.4	1,330	1,240	90	6.8
Grant	26,810	23,560	3,250	12.1	25,440	22,260	3,180	12.5
Grays Harbor	29,440	26,400	3,040	10.3	29,020	25,790	3,230	11.1
Island	17,280	15,940	1,340	7.8	16,880	15,590	1,290	7.6
Jefferson	6,910	6,350	560	8.1	6,710	6,140	570	8.5
Kittitas	11,740	10,740	1,000	8.5	11,340	10,110	1,230	10.8
Klickitat	7,310	6,320	990	13.5	7,210	6,100	1,110	15.4
Lewis	24,480	21,640	2,840	11.6	24,370	21,420	2,950	12.1
Lincoln	5,340	5,100	240	4.5	5,070	4,800	270	5.3
Mason	11,930	11,020	910	7.6	11,750	10,820	930	7.9
Okanogan	14,700	12,540	2,160	14.7	14,360	12,170	2,190	15.3
Pacific	6,760	5,860	900	13.3	6,710	5,720	990	14.8
Pend Oreille	4,310	3,640	670	15.5	4,290	3,550	740	17.2
San Juan	4,500	4,270	230	5.1	4,100	3,830	270	6.6
Skagit	34,450	30,830	3,620	10.5	33,580	29,540	4,040	12.0
Skamania	2,940	2,480	460	15.6	2,860	2,390	470	16.4
Stevens	12,530	10,980	1,550	12.4	12,120	10,460	1,660	13.7
Wahkiakum	1,260	1,150	110	8.7	1,220	1,090	130	10.7
Walla Walla	27,180	25,660	1,520	5.6	26,710	25,110	1,600	6.0
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	39,460	35,420	4,040	10.2	37,610	32,980	4,630	12.3
Whitman	16,030	15,540	490	3.1	17,190	16,640	550	3.2

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Encompasses Benton and Franklin counties.
3/ Encompasses Chelan and Douglas counties.

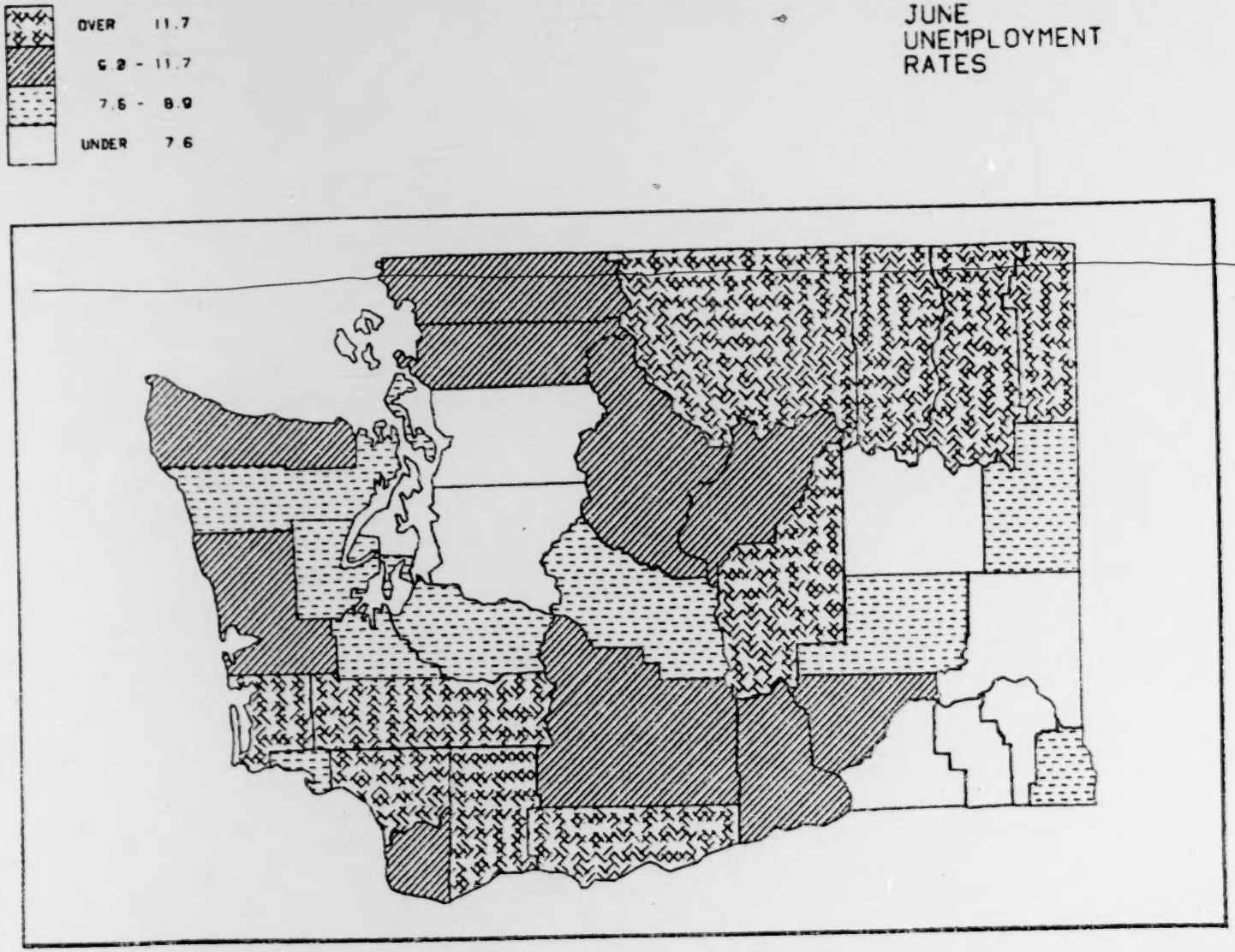
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	JUN. 1985 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		JUN 1985	MAY 1985	JUN 1984	JUN 1985	MAY 1985	JUN 1984	JUN 1985	MAY 1985	JUN 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES *	179,000	$462.13	$454.33	$456.27	39.6	39.2	39.3	$11.67	$11.59	$11.61
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber & wood products.....	34,300	490.23	450.08	448.14	41.3	38.7	38.8	11.87	11.63	11.55
Primary metal industries.....	9,000	511.24	521.48	559.80	39.6	40.3	40.1	12.91	12.94	13.96
Fabricated metal products.....	7,400	448.41	462.95	477.47	39.3	39.3	41.7	11.41	11.78	11.45
Machinery.....	16,600	389.50	375.54	413.28	40.7	39.2	41.0	9.57	9.58	10.08
Food & kindred products.....	23,600	353.98	360.85	358.90	37.3	38.1	38.1	9.49	9.45	9.42
Chemicals & allied products...	5,300	555.49	565.65	559.85	41.3	41.5	43.5	13.45	13.63	12.87
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction.....	62,100	603.09	597.63	608.44	37.3	36.8	37.1	16.19	16.24	16.40
Wholesale and retail trade....	258,200	331.70	320.63	314.64	35.4	34.7	34.5	9.37	9.24	9.12

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages". While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earnings data.


OVER 11.7
9.0 - 11.7
7.6 - 8.9
UNDER 7.6
JUNE
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES